DEFECTIVE ARMOR PLATES. DISCOVERIES MADE AT THE CARNEGIE

Secretary Rerbert Monds to the Rome a Full Statement of the Discoveries Which Led to the Imposition of a Fine of Over \$140,000 on the Carnegie Steel Company. WASHINGTON, March 26. Secretary Herbert has sept to Speaker Crisp a full statement of the discoveries which led to the Imposition of a fine on the Carnegle Steel Company for Im-

perfect armor furnished for use on naval vessels under contract. In his letter, which was secompanied by a large number of documents. the Secretary says;
"Some time in September last I received in-

formation from an attorney of Pittaburgh, who represented certain persons then in the emprogramment of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, that these employees had in their possession information which would be valuable to the Government, relating to frauds then being perpetrated, as it was alleged, by certain employees of this company, and that they would give this information to the Government for a sufficient consideration. The attorney had a letter of introduction to me, showing that he was a reputable lawyer. I informed him that I had no money at my com-mand with which to pay for the information, but that if the information should lead to the recovery of moneys from the Carnegle Company, I thought I could remunerate the in-

whatever, or any money except in this manner. "This proposition was satisfactory, and thereupen three of these employees and the attorney representing them, James H. Smith, Esq., of Pittsburgh, talked with me free y. A careful examination of their statements con-vinced me that the information they offered to furnish was not without foundation. I could not discover any feeling of hostility on their part toward the Carnegie Company. They had not been engaged in the strike; the motive influencing them seemed to be a desire to realize money for the information they were to furnish, and, as they were to receive nothing whatever unless their statements upon investigation should prove to be true and should warrant a recovery from the company, I at ouce determined to make a thorough investi-

The Secretary says he wrote to the Attorner-General, asking whether the department had authority to make such a contingent contract with the informants as had been indicated, and the Attorney-General repiled that he had. The informants having consented to covered, a contract to that effect was agreed upon. The letter continues:

These men had been gathering information for a long time, and this they submitted to the department in great detail. The allegations were that the company's employees had failed to temper armor evenly and properly; had plugged and concealed blow holes, which would have probably eaused a rejection of plates by the Government inspectors, and had re-treated, without the knowledge of the inspectors, plates which had been selected for ballistic test, so as to make these plates better and tougher than the group of plates represented by them.

The department had naval officers employed at these works as Government inspectors. It was the duty of these officers to inspect all the plates as manufactured; to select from each group, when completed, one plate as a representative for ballistic test, the physical qualities of which plate were to fulfil vertain requirements before it could be sent to the proving ground. These tests were made by taking pieces from different parts of the plate, turning them down into cylinders, and

breaking them in machines at the works, so as to exhibit their elasticity, tensile strength, and elongation. The results of these tests at the works were carefully noted, and in each case forwarded to the department. The plate were fired at it. If the plate withstood the prescribed teat, the group of plates ergrescated by it was thereupon accepted.

The informants rated that some of these plate were fired at it. If the plate withstood the prescribed teat, the group of plates represented by it was thereupon accepted.

The informants rated that some of these plates of the plate were fired at it. If the plate withstood without the knowledge of the Government inspector, re-treated at algebraic the strength of the seast resisting. It was the duty of the Carnegle Steel Company it was the duty of the Carnegle Steel Company it to be forwarded to the department, statements showing the length of time each plate had been subjected to the healting and annealing processes. It was the custom of the heater at the Carnegle works to hand in statements whowing this upon little slips of paper marked in pentile and the statements were subsecuently was a statement where subsecuently was a statement where subsecuently was a statement who was a statement where were subsecuently of the carnegle works to hand in statements furnished to the Government inspectors were. In many cases, laise, and they submitted many original memoranda hundred in by the heaters which had been altered. It was from a fact that they had been altered. It was from a fact that they had been altered. It was from the company of the statements were original memoranda were supposed to have been destroyed the disease and they submitted the information thus obtained to Cap. W. T. Sampson, this of the Bursan of Ordnance, under whose immediate supervision armore original memoranda were supposed to have been destroyed but they had been altered. It was from the submitted the charges in the submit of the formation of the fraud which had been committed and renewed the submit

utmost care and dilligence in faithfully fulfilling the contracts.

Messra, Frick and Hunsiker promised, after looking into the matter of these charges, to return, as they did a few days afterward, bringing with them written statements made by Mr. Frick. Mr. Hunsiker, and superintendent Schwab. Mr. Carnesie returned with them, and they were also accompany, who addressed the Servicey on behalf of the company. Who advanced the Servicey on behalf of the company. Mr. Carnesie was also heard at some length. These gentlemen then left, and the several statements were turned over to tank Sampson, who subsequently made a report thereon.

Sampson who subsequently made a report thereon.

'A few days afterward Mesers. Frick and Hunsiker again returned, and in an interview with them I informed them that the department intended to approve the report of Capt. Sampson assessing penalties at the cate of 15 per cent. upon the armor they had manufactured for the fiverement and premiums. Mr. Frick inquired whether they had the right to apprint to the freedom, and since a pair of hypodermic apprint to the freedom, and was informed that the had and that the department would had been apprinted to the freedom, and also a pair of hypodermic apprint to the freedom, and since the was under the impression that he was in Circhinnail. He will be held for extending the first that the had and that the department would have a first that the land and that the department would have a first that the land and that the department would have a first that the land of the first that the land had the first that the land had the first the first that the first tha

be glad, in a matter of so much importance, to have the President ravine its decision."

On Dec. 20. 1993, Mr. Scanian says, they appeared before the President and argued the questions involved at length. The Fresident, upon a careful consideration of all the facts, decided that the damages ought not to begin until Nov. 3, 1892, at which time the proofs of the Irregularities began, and that they ought not to be ansessed upon armor manufactured after Sept. 10, 1893, the date upon which Mr. Frick had cautiened the superintendent to extra care as the proof tended to show that the irregularities at the works ceased about the time Mr. Frick had with the irregularities at the works ceased about the time Mr. Frick had written his letter to Mr. Schwab. The Fresident's decision reads as follows:

the time Mr. Frick had written his letter to Mr. Nchwab. The President's decision reads as follows:

Executive Massion, Wannington, Jan. 10, 1894. The first M. A. Heeleng Norvingy of the Seep.

Diam Stat: I have agamined with care the report of the thord appointed by you to investigate the first and first the first statement of the diameter statement of the coverances in the quality of the armor which was affected by such irregularities. I have also examined the evidence and the decaments which form the basis of the coverances in the quality which would nove been precised in its construction. I am of the opinion that the diameter statement is a surface of the coverance of the contract for the opinion that the diameter is a surface of the first statement between the tower that the statement of the contract of the opinion that the statement of the st

formants from the sum so recovered; that I would not undertake to pay any expenses see dates I thus to per our ed dates a deducted, a manufactured is reported to be 2.647.

The amount as manufactured is reported to be 2.647.

Ji tons, and its vame \$1.408.814 41. I em per cent,

I this vame is \$140.480.44, and this amount in my

paints also id be forfaited by the company to the

overwheat.

be decided to minimifactured is responsed to be 2.647.

Both and the wines \$1.50,80,80.41. Ten per cent, of this value is \$150,80,44. And this amount in my opinime should be forfested by the sempany to the Government.

Mr. Frick was notified, says the Secretary, and came again to Washington, and a settlement was effected secording to the above terms. The Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, paid into the Bank of Pittaburgh, to the credit of the informants, \$35, 121,23, and it credited wouchers for armor jurished to the Covernment with \$1.05,500,80, which vouchers are now on file in the department. No money whatever passed through the hands of the department. The Secretary adds.

Throughout this whole transaction it will be seen that every step was taken with care and deliberation, and the department was very much gratified to find that it was the cinino of the armor delivered by this company was not in all respects equal to the very best armor that could be manufactured under the new and improved processes which have been adopted, yet that the armor was all good, and in all cases the steel was of the best quanty, the nicked thoroughly and equally distributed through the mass, and that the delect resulting from blow holes, and the failure to anneal and temper in all respects as it should have been done, to have it the best that it was possible to make, nevertheless left the armor at least five per cent, better than the lowest limit of tolerance. It is true that would probably have been rejected on account of iarger blow holes and the failure to anneal seast five per cent, better than the lowest limit of tolerance. It is true that would have been tolerated. To secure pintes absolutely free of these is next to impossible. They occur in gooling. The company is required to discard the state that in the company was still engaged upon it has proved to the company and before their heavy foreing plant was placed in operation for the manufacture of the heavy armor of the battle ship."

In conclusion the beer stary says: The

tary Lovejoy confirmed what Mr. Lishman said.

Superintendent C. Schwab, who was superintendent of the Homestend Steel Works was called upon at his residence.

"Come is, but you can't interview me," was his greeting to the reporter. When asked if he had seen the publication of the Secretary's report, he replied: No, no, haven't had time yet. Don't ears to see it." The reporter then told him that he had the report, and that it stated that Mr. Schwab was no longer in charge of the armor plate department at Homestead. "Oh, i won't talk and you can't make me," remarked Mr. Schwab, beaming like a sunflewer in September.

"Will you say whether you are still superintendent of the Homestead Steel Works?"

"Haven't a word to say. Good evening." tiaven't a word to say. Good evening.

A CENTENARIAN'S SPREE.

Farmer Free! the Oldest Prisoner Ever to the defferson Market Lock-up. Hugh Freel, a farmer who lives near Bond out, is probably the oldest prisoner ever confined in the Jefferson Market prison. He was fined \$3 on Sunday for Intexication. Yester-

day he paid the fine and was released. He immediately left for home. Freel says he was born in Donegal county, Ireland, on March 16, 1763. He came to this country at the age of 21, and travelled through the South peddling linen goods. At the breaking out of the civil war he was in Springfield, Ga. He and a companion named Brad Jones were ordered to enlist in a regiment that was being organized in Springfield. Both men sympathized with the North and refused to serve. Jones was taken from his led at night and banged. Freel escaped and made his way

North.

With the money he had made by peddling he bought the small farm near Rendout upon which he is now living. Freel does not look more than seventy years old. He is unmarried, has never smoked, and until last Saturday had not touched Riquor for ten years.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LIBRARY. Its Use by People Not Sindents at the University.

Notwithstanding the fact that Columbia College library was primarily intended for the use of the college students and graduates alone, any man or woman, under certain conditions, can read the books there.

If a person wishes to make a single refereace he or she is allowed to, but if they wish to use the books there frequently they will have to bring with them a letter of introduction from somebody that is known to the coltion from somebody that is known to the col-lege authorities, when a ticket good for a year will be issued to them which extends all the privileges, except the drawing of books.

This ticket can be renewed. The library was intended to be only for the use of the students and graduates of the college, and they have the power of drawing books.

The library is open from 8-30 A. M. until 11 P. M., and a person possessing a ticket can consult books between those hours.

Client Pleaded Gullry Lawyers' Pees 81,475. Argument was beard by Judge O'Brien in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday after-noon upon a motion to compel Lawyers Blake and Sullivan to refund \$1,475, which they received from Israel Ewetek, a client, who was arrested on Feb. Blast upon a charge of picking pockets. Kwetek is now on the Island for six months, having pleaded guilty. He says that between Feb. 8 and March 8 the lawyers received from him, in different amounts. \$1.475, and that he was told that he might be imprisoned for a number of years if found guilty. While he was in lail under arrest he assigned his bank book to them.

Lawyer flate defied that there was any fraud in the payment of the money, but declared that it had been paid by kwetek with a full knowledge of what he was doing, for the services that had been rendered for him after his arrest. Declared was reserved.

Crasy with Morputar.

THEY PUMPED TEKULSKY

REPUBLICAN SENATORS SORELY DIS APPOINTED AT THE OUTCOME.

Vented Him to Say that Tammany Controls the Salconn; in Pact, Asked Him to Say So-He Speiled Their Little Came-They Learn that in Selling Liquor on Sunday Every Man Mast Issure His Own Risks.

The Senate investigating committee, much to everybody's surprise, called upon Mr. Morris Tekulaky, the President of the State Liquor Dealers' Association, yesterday to tell them what he knew about the relations between the Police Department and the liquor dealers of this city. Mr. Tekulsky proved a very unsatisfactory witness from the Republican stand-

When the witness took the stand everybody in the room wore a broad smile.
"Mr. Tekulaky," began Lawyer Sutherland.

at whose instance were you nominated a candidate for the Constitutional Convention?" "A committee of the Liquor Dealers' Association saw Mr. Croker, the leader of Tammany "Did you call upon Mr. Croker on other oc-

easions than this?" Probably a hundred times." "Did you ever make complaints to him,

bout the operations of policemen ?" "No, I did not."

"Did you call upon Mr. Croker within the last six months?"

"No, sir."
"Whom did you call upon with reference to police interference?"
"I don't know that I called upon anybody."

"Did Mr. Croker tell you, or a committee of cour organization in your presence, that he would have the police Captains instructed thereafter to obey the orders of the Tammany Hall leader in that district with regard to arrests for vielation of the Excise law?"

No. sir: he did not." "Did Mr. Croker tell you or this committee that you could go yourself to any Tammany Hall district leader, and that upon your request he would compel the police to do whatever you wished in this regard?"

No. sir. "Can anybody get an excise license without a recommendation from a Temmany Hall district leader?"

"Oh, yes, some people can; some can get them without any trouble, while others, of course, get them through the applications of "Have you ever had a patrolman transfer-

red, and if so, for what reason?" I had an officer named Peter Carter transferred from my district because he had insulted me."

Was it not because he had arrested a liquor dealer?" ealer?"
"No, sir."
"How many times have you been in court in

behalf of liquor dealers who have been arrested for violating the Excise law during the ast two years ?" "Oh, I should say about five hundred times."

"Now, Mr. Tekulsky, have you not stated on more than one occasion that you visited Mr. Croker and heard from him the statement that he had instructed the police Captains to obey the orders of the Tammany Hall leaders?" "No, sir. Most positively not." After asking several other questions similar

After asking several other questions similar to these. Mr. Sutherland sat down, completely bailled. Senator Lerow. however, had jotted down a few questions that he wanted to ask. Mr. Tekulsky, did you or did you not know that during the last election the police interfered with the liquor dealers in this city with a view to inducing them to support one or the other of the political parties?"

No. sir. I did not know that."

"Have you any facts in your possession which would cast any light upon this subject?"

Nothing at all."

Have the excise prosecutions of this city not been used as a method of driving liquor dealers into the support of one or the other of the political parties?"

"Positively no."

Was not your association organized for the purpose of combating this tendency on the part of the police and excise officials?"

"By no means. The oppression of the Republican party compelled us to start an organization for mutual protection."

A titter went through the court room, and Senator Bradley put his hand over his mouth to cover a grin.

"You mean the legislation on the liquor

You mean the legislation on the liquor question, do you not?" Senator Lexew con-

question, do you not?" Senator Lexow continued.

Yes. That was the reason."

Do you know whether it is a fact that if a liquor dealer supports the dominating political narty here he is allowed to keep open on Sunday and to sell after the legal closing time."

That is not so; at least as far as the members of our association are concerned."

Are all salcons allowed to be open or are all closed during the hours prohibited by law?

"Well," answered the witness, smiling, every man has to take his chances."

That implies that some are allowed to be open and some are not, does it not?"

I did not say anything of the kind. I meant that a man is all right as long as he is not caught." caught."
Do all liquor dealers take chances or only

caught. Do all liquor dealers take chances or only some?"
I can't tell you that. It is supposed that every place should be closed during the hours prohibited by law."
But they are not?"
"That is for the committee to find out. I den't know saything about the others. I sometimes keep open mysel."
"And you have been arrested for it, have you not?" asked Mr. De Lancey Nicol.
"Yes, and if I de it again I take the same chances that every one clac takes."
"Is it not a part of your duties as President of the Liquor Dealers." Association." asked Lawyer Sutherland, "to take stops to obviate luture arrests?"

Yes. We are trying to form some kind of a plan to do that.

Did you ever go to any city official on that subject?"
Certainly not."
"Who is the Tammany Hall leader in your

"Who is the Tammany Hall leader in your district?"

Patrick Divver, the Police Justice."

Have you ever talked with him about the excise cases that came before him."

Never. I don't go sear him at all."

"When do you so to, then?"

"When he is sitting on the bench trying excise cases I don't go near the court, because he is in my district. I don't want people to think that I would have more influence with him than other people.

"Then excise cases from your district go undefended when he is on the beach?"

Yes, all."

"To what city officials have you ever complained that liquer dealers were being treated untainly."

untarry?"

I have been to the District Attorner and several Police Justices, the Superintendent, and some of the police Cartains.

But none of these officials." asked Mr. Nicoli, "were able to take your view of it, were Nicoli, which sorry to say."

No. I am sorry to say."

Some in the statistics of the cansus, trying to show that the immense number of foreigners in this city insisted upon drinking beer and other stimulants on bundling the same in the same

day. "The Germans" the witness said. "and those of German descent are in the majority, although the Americans like their whisksy on Sunday as well as the Germans like their han."

Sunday as well as the Germans like their bear."

What did you mean when you said that you were forced to form this defensive erganization by the oppression of the Republican party?"

The Republicans advocated high lineense and we were compelled to resist their attempts to pass a high license bill."

The witness was about to leave the stand when Seantor Bradley expleded into an unexpected "Hold on!" Every ere was turned to the distinguished gentioman from Kinns county. With great gravity and extreme deliberation the Senatorial hand searched the Senatorial reusers peckets and drew forth slowly and with much relish a battered sauffbox. Carefully opening it and gattering a pinch of enuff, senator Bradley held his hand supended midwar between the snuffbox and his nose.

Mr. Tekulsky' this was said very slowly and solemnly—do you understand the nature of a mental reservation."

Yes, sir, replied Mr. Tekulsky, greatly autoritied. surprised.
The pinch of snuff stole to the nostrik there was a lond, happy snuff, a deep drawn sigh, and senator bradley sunk back in his chair perfectly contented.
The next wincese was Philip Lowenthal, a veteran soldier and ex-policeman, who had witnessed police outrages at the last election, the described how a policeman had shoot dily by while a voter refused to fold his ballots property.

by while a voter refused to fold his ballota properly.

Did this man cause more trouble than other ignorant voters?

It wasn't ignorance with him. It was pure cuseofness.

Among the other witnesses who were examined were ex-assemblyman. Waiter W. Bahan and Major William H. Kip. the chief cierk of the Police Department. Bahan said that the Police tommissioners had cast out his dertificate of numination and Major Bin. who produced the police election records, showed that an objection had been entered at the time at I e-clock the committee allowing until next Friday invining.

TO CLEAR UP THE FULLER MYSTERY.

The District Attorney's Office Has Got Some Joseph T. Magee, the young lawyer who has been locked up in the Tombs eight days awaiting the inquest on the death of Miss Martha J. Fuller, will have to spend another week in the Tombs before he even hears the beginning of the case the police have against him. The inquest which was to have gone on yesterday morning was adjourned at the request of District Attorney Fellows, with the consent of Dr. O'Sullivan, Magee's counsel.

The great interest that is taken in the case was shown by the crowd that jammed the hallway and stairs leading to the Coroners court room. The court room itself will seat omfortably only about seventy-five persons. The witnesses who had been eatled and the reporters numbered more than that. Coroner Fitzpatrick's jury was made up of down-town business men. They came in immediately after the Coroner. At 11 o'clock Superintendent Byrnes's men, McClockey and Titus, had been getting the witnesses into the room for half an hour. There was only one witness whose face was not familiar to the newspaper men. She was a young woman with auburn bair.

Mages came in shortly after 11 o'clock in charge of Detective Webb of the Oak street station. He took a seat in the corner of the room to the left of the Coroner. He was dressed and looked and asted as he did last Sunday, when he told THE SUN reporter about the shooting. Dr. O'Sullivan talked with him

drossed and looked and asted as he did last Sunday, when he told The Sun reporter about the shooting. Dr. O'Sullivan taiked with him a few minutes. Then District Attorney Fellows came in. He had a whispered consultation with the Coroner.

It was 11's o'clock before the Coroner was ready to go on. He asked the members of the jury first if any of them was related to Margee or Miss Fuller, or if any knew either. They all answered no, and when they had been sworn the Coroner mades a little speech to them. Margee leaned forward in his chair to catch every word of it.

"Gettlemen," began the Coroner, "this is a most serious case. It is one the like of which the coroner made on the common outered late in the afternoon on Margee in an outered late in the afternoon on Margee in a catter of the coroner, who was no outered late in the afternoon on Margee in the cause of death was a pixtol shot wound, but you have got to decide whether that wound was self-inflicted or whether the weapon was in the heads of another. It will require a great deal of time and close attention, in order that full justice shall be done. I sincerely ask your earnest cooperation in the matter. Your work will be for the benefit of the community. He done to the community the done to the community and complete investigation into the circumstance connected with this case. Now, representing the people and for the purpose of assisting to see that the work shall be carefully done. I ask that this inquest be adjourned one week. Certain matters conpected with the case are now under investigation and the wife case. The world has imposable for the people to go on this many the control of the purpose of assisting to see that the work shall be carefully done. I ask that this inquest be adjourned one week. Certain matters conpected with the case are now under investigation here."

Dr. O'Sullivan said, "The defence agrees to an aljournment for a week." He also asked that the cioting and the effects of Miss Fuller was made year-and the state of the head was anothe

HOW NOT TO RUN A BANK.

fult of the Madison Square Receivers for

\$750,000 Against Directors. One of the litigations instituted by the reof the Madison Square Bank in the hope of securing for the creditors and stockholders of that institution money which it is alleged the directors and officers of the bank lost by permitting the bank to go into insolvency, was before Justice O'Brien in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. It is to recover from the officers and directors \$750,000 which it is alleged they permitted to be lost, wasted or squandered by their neglect or careless-ness. All the officers, directors, and members of the Executive Board have been made parties to the action, and most of them appear by

ties to the action, and most of them appears by different counsel, some of whom appears by different counsel, some of whom appears by different counsel, some of them, that the chall, or in behalf of some of them, that the chall, or in behalf of some of them, that the complaint should be made more definite and certain. Decision was reserved.

It is charged in the complaint that the officers and directors neglected their duties, did not exercise care, did not transact the business in an honest careful, and prudent manner. They permitted the money and property of the bank to be lent and wasted, did not keep proper accounts, and permitted them to be laisified; permitted firms which were found to be insolvent to overdraw their accounts, permitted moneys of the tank to be lent to irresponsible firms and corporations, without adequate security; did not employ honest and competent persons, but permitted Blaut to act as Fresident, and allowed him to make large profits on the sale of accurities, falled to make personal examination into the character and value of the securities, allowed the President, cashier, and assistant cashier to manage the bank, falled to take sufficient securities for money loaned, and permitted some of their families, raistives, and friends, without sufficient securities for money loaned, and permitted some of their families, raistives, and friends, without sufficient securities.

THE THENTIETH CENTURY WOMAN To Be Discussed by Those Who Know Next Fuesday Afternoon,

"The Woman of the Twentieth Century" is to be discussed again, this time at the Garden heatre on Tuesday afternoon, April 3. The Professional Woman's League, under whose auspices the discussion will be held, promise auspices the discussion will be held, promise that some very bright women, all of them young enough to besong to the twentieth century thomselves, will speak. Their names will be announced later. It is quite probable that Miss Maude Banks, who read a paper on "Woman" at the recent annual meeting of the learne, and who created so much enthusiasm that she at once became the filed of the women present, will probably add another oration to her record.

Beciston in Miss Price's Case To-day. The exact relation between Miss Price's atack of vertigo and the spectacles which (in tack or verigo and the speciacies which the Num & Farsons made for her was not defor-mined in the Superior Court resterday. After the jury had heard a me further evidence on the subject they went out at orchock. By 4 they had not returned, so Judge Sedgwick or-dered a scaled verdict and went home.

Mr. Bether Gots a Divorce. St. Louis, March 2tt-Martin L. Becker secured a divorce from Mrs. Becker to-day. ris will have the custory of the two children. Mrs. Becker was formerly Miss Flora Mohensin of thise. N. T. (sus V. E. Meichin of this city was named as co-respondent, and it is stated will soon marry Miss Becker.

Senator Bourldson's Condition. Baltston, N. Y., March 26. Senator Donaldon passed a fairly easy night and took nourishment regularly. Dr. Vendeveer of Albany visited him this morning. He save the patient's symptoms are more favorable, but that he is not out of danger.

Only Womes as Ticket Agents. Eight young women were engaged as ticket agents on the Breckiyn Elevated road rester-day, and Vice-Fresident Barrett announced that in future no men would be employed in that capacity.

Llama Thibet Spring Overcoats,

11,316 miles from Liverpool to Australia, and 11,316 miles back, without fading a particle. It couldn't. Did you ever see a black sheep that faded? You'll appreciate the price fully after you've worn one a year.

Never had more of the finer spring overcoats than now. The \$15 ones are lined all through with silk ; just as well made as any \$25

E. O. THOMPSON. TAILOR, CLOTHIER AND IMPORTER, 245 BROADWAY,

Between Park Place and Mirray St. MARY KIERNAN'S BAFINGS.

Bequeathed to Her Employer's Children-Her Brothers Contest Her Will. A quarter of a century ago Mary Klernan, an

Irish domestic, entered the service of & Heusman, a wealthy importer. She and her sister Annie, who was also a domestic, deposited most of their earnings for years in a joint account, each agreeing that in case of death her savings should go to the survivor.

Mary, who had survived her sister died on Oct. 6, 1893, at the age of 65 years. She was supposed to be worth between \$5,000 and \$10,000. She left a will dated April 27, 1880. in which she bequeathed all of her property to the children of her employer, who had mean time died. There were eight children, all of whom she had nursed in their early youth. To Mr. Housman's five daughters—Gertrude, Millie, Pauline, Jeonie, and Lillie—she left \$200 each. The rest of her savings she bequesthed in equal chares to Arthur, Alfred, and Clarence Housman, who are brokers living at 11th West Seventy-fifth street. The will appointed Arthur Housman executor.

Three brothers were alive at the time of Mary Kiernan's death. They are Michael Riernan of Self-Eighth avenue and Bernard and John J. Kiernan. On their behalf Lawyer Hugh Coleman will to-day make a motion before Surrogate Arnold to have the will set aside on the grounds that it is not the decedent's last will and also that the deceased was not of sound mind when the will was made, and that it was procured by the undue influence of the Housman children. The brothers proposed to offer as evidence of unsound mind in the decedent that her sister died in a lunatic asylum, that another relative is incane on Handall's Island, and that still another relative died of insanity in Ireland.

Lawyer McClay, counsel for the Housmans, said yesterday that the Housman children did not care for the money involved in the Hitgation, but merely wanted to carry out their dead servant's wishes. They proposed to refute the imputation of undue influence, and to show that the decedent was sane.

Lawyer McClay said that before the decedent made the will, leaving out any mention of her brothers, she had had a dispute with them over the money loft in bank by her sister Annie, the brothers, she had had a dispute with them over the money loft in bank by her sister Annie, the brothers having come for ward to prevent the carrying out of the mutual agreement, that Mary as her sister's survivor had the right to dispose of Annie's savings. To Mr. Housman's five daughters-Gertrude, Millie, Pauline, Jennie, and Lillie-she left

VICTORY FOR GOV. WAITE. He Is Upbeld at Every Point by Judge Glynn in the District Court.

DENVER, March 20.-The rebuke of Gov. Waite by the Supreme Court on last Saturday was not equalled in severity by the decision of Judge Giyan in the District Court this morning upon the proceedings for conthis morning upon the proceedings for con-tempt instituted by Police Commissioners Martin and Orr under the writ of injunction issued by Judge Graham against Mayor Van Horn and the new members, Mullins and Barnes, By this decision the injunction suit is dissolved upon the ground that it was illegally based, and the contempt suit was dis-missed.

illegally based, and the contempt suit was dis-missed.

The Court censured Martin and Orr for arm-ing men and placing dynamite in the City Hall to defend the hall from capture by the Gover-nor after they had applied to the courts for an adjudication of their claim. Judge Glyan asserted that Mullina and Barnes were de-facts and de fare entitled to the effice, and that Martin and Orr had no color of title to the offices. The Governor is unheld at every point. This is a great victory for Gov. Waite and his party.

Investments by the Sinte in Bonda

ALBANY, March 26.-Comptroller Roberts to day made a statement regarding the invest ment by the State in londs, in which he says: "It has been the policy of my predecessor for a number of years past to invest the State's for a number of years past to invest the State's trust funds in bonds of municipalities within the State issued for public improvements. Such bonds were taken during the administration of Comptroller Chapin on a 3 and 3 aper cent basis, and during the administrations of Comptrollers Wemple and Campbell on a 3 aper cent basis. Many of the bonds sold during Comptroller Campbell's administration were drawing a less rate of interest than the bends purchased, and were sold at a premium in most cases. There has never been any default, either in the payment of principal or interest, upon any bond held by the state. The bonds have been purchased on a 3% per cent basis, without any commissions or brokerage reducing this basis."

City Paymaster Zimmermann sent out three paying parties yesterday to pay the men em ployed in the Dapartment of Public Parks the wages due them for the week ending Marc 17. The amounts carried by the three parties aggregated \$511.622.25. Each party consisted of two clerks and a policeman.

The men to whom the city owed money for services rendered at the special Congress election were paid off in the office of the City Paymaster. They were election inspectors, poli clerks, and owners of places rented as politing pooths. The amount paid was \$52.850.

The Timothy H. Porter Case Settled. STAMFORD, Conn., March 26.-The famous case of Timothy H. Perter, the alleged insans millionaire, has been settled. To-day Attorner minionaire has been settled. To-day Attorney hamnel Feasenden appeared before Judge Finel in the Probate Court and withdrew his original application to have Mr. Forter declared insane. The application of Schuyre Merrit for the appointment of a conservator was also withdrawn. Negotiations to this end have been pending for several weeks. Mr. Porter, it is reported, will soon marry Miss Helie Earle of Bridgeport, his match with whom his relatives tried to break.

EASTER DISPLAY

Art Embroidery

Decorative Needlework IN INFINITE VARIETY Now on exhibition at

our Art Parlors.

THE SINGER MFG. CO. 929 BROADWAY, N. Y.

54 FIRST AWARDS RECEIVED AT THE World's Columbian Exposition.

DRIFTING TO SEA ON THE ICE. THE RETREAT OF A PARTY OF SEAL

HUNTERS OUT OFF.

They Were Killing Scale Nane St. John's When the Wind Changed and Took the Ice Senward-Two Boys France to Brath and the Survivors All Hadly Franklitten. Br. Jonn's, N. F., March 20. - Another serious marine disaster threatened this island on Saturday night. A large number of men and boys who had been seal hunting on the ice near abore on Saturday were carried out to sea by drifting ice. Two of the boys were frozen to death, and the entire party were very badly

frostbitten.
The ice had packed close to the shore en Saturday afternoon. The seals were fairly numerous, and the hunters were tempted many miles out, killing quite a number. Toward evening the wind, which had changed to the southwest, began to loosen the ice and drive it off the land. There were two or three hundred men scattered about the drifting ice, and all, realizing their peril, hastened toward the shore, which a large number succeeded in reaching in safety. Nightfall, however, found many of the hunters still adrift and far out. Beacon fires were lighted to guide them to a place of safety, but when the endangered men

Beacon fires were lighted to guide them to a place of safety, but when the endangered men reached the inner edge of the pack the ice was so far away from shore that their efforts to reach land were unsuccessful.

Messengers were despatched to this place after midnight to try to obtain steamers with which to try to rescue the unioritunate hunters still on the ice, who, it was said, numbered from twenty-five to thirty. During the night, however, the greater part of them succeeded in reaching the land, mostly by swimming when the ourrents carried the ice pear the shore. Nine men and boys were still unaccounted for resterder morning, and two attamers were engaged all day bunday searching for them.

These steamers unfortunately took a wrong direction at the start, and the party was not sighted until this morning. They were seen to the northward and had been walking in that direction all night in order to counternet the action of the southern currents which were carrying the ice still further out to sea. A boat was sent to the assistance of the nearly perished hunters, and managed to reach them after much trouble, as they were separated by many miles of ice and water.

Seven men were rescued alive. Two boys named Parsons were dead when found. The father of these boys, litebard Parsons, who was also of the party, refused to leave the body of his younger son, who had died first and some time before the recounting party was sighted. The other son was still alive at that time, and was taken with the other men in their attempt to reach safety, but he, too, soon perished.

their attempt to reach safety, but he, too, soon perished.

All of the survivors were very badly frost-bitted. They had walked the ice all night, bartly for the purpose of keeping warm and partly to avoid going to sleep on the ice, which would have been fatal. They had no food nor stimulants, and suffered intensely from cold. They had no protection whatever, and could have survived but a very little longer. The fact that the party was rescued with the loss of only two lives is considered a very fortuturate ending to what might have been a fearful disaster.

LAWYER BROOKE WILL BE PAID.

Had Withdrawn from Dr. Meyer's Defence -Assigned to the Task by the Recorder. Assistant District Attorney McIntyre moved resterday in the General Sessions before Reorder Smyth that the trial of Dr. Henry C. F. Meyer, indicted for murder in the first degree in poisoning Ludwig Brandt, alias Baum, in 1892, to collect the insurance on Brandt's life, be set downflor trial peremptorily for April D. Dr. Meyer was tried in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in December, but while Lawyer Charles W. Brooks was summing up for the defence, a juror became insane, and the trial was declared a mistrial.

defence, a juror became Insane, and the trial was declared a mistrial.

Mr. McIntre told Recorder Smyth that he understood that Mr. Brooke had no objection to the acting of April 5 for Dr. Meyer's accound trial. Mr. Brooke arose and said that he had decided to withdraw from the defence, and had so informed Dr. Meyer. He read a copy of his letter of netification to Dr. Meyer and an affidavit from Dr. Meyer to the effect that he had no means to employ other counsel.

Recorder Smyth said that Mr. Brooke and his associates, Lawyers O'Sullivan and Chanler, had defended Dr. Meyer on his first trial, and had prepared for the second trial, as he was informed. Therefore they were more fully acquainted with the sase than any other lawyers, and he would therefore, assign them to the defence of Dr. Meyer. Mr. Brooke said that he was averse to accepting the assignment, because it would be necessary to introduce much expert testimony at large cost, Recorder Smyth said he would aid the defence in this respect as far as possible, but that the assignment must stand. Mr. Brooke thereupon accepted the assignment for bimself and his associates, and Recorder Smyth set the trial peremptority for April 12.

Under a law passed by the present Legislature a Judge who assigns a lawyer to defend a prisoner charged with murder in the first degree has the power, after the trial, to award reasonable compensation to the lawyer. Mr. Brooke and his associates, therefore, will be the first lawyers to receive somensation under the new law for an assigned case.

LAIDLAW AGAINST SAGE

LAIDLAW AGAINST SAGE.

Retrial of the Action for Damages Beguo-A Jury Obiained.

The retrial of William R. Laidlaw's suit against Russell Sage for \$50,000 damages came up resterday before Justice Patterson in Part IL of the Supreme Court. Laidlaw was badly injured by the bomb which was exploded in Sage's office about a year and a half ago. He avers that Mr. Sage seized him and used him as a shield to protect himself. Last year the as a shield to protect himself. Last year the case was dismissed because it was not shown that Laidiaw would not have received equally serious injuries if Mr. Sare had not seized him. Joseph if Choate carried the case to the Court of Appeals, which reversed the decision of the lower court, and directed a new trial. Nothing was done in the case yesierday except selecting a jury. Cot. E. C. James did the talking for Mr. Sage and Noah Davis was chief of counsel for the plaintiff. Mr. Laidiaw was in court; Mr. Sage was not. Neither was Mr. Choate. The work of selecting the jury occupied the entire afternoon.

Mr. Davis will open for the plaintiff to-day.

CANADA'S NEW TARIFF BILL.

It Will be Introduced in Parliament To-day -Effect on the Havenur.

Tononto, March 26.—The Empire's Ottawa correspondent says: "The introduction of the new Tariff bill to-morrow is regarded here as of the most important political events which has happened in Canada since the adopwhich has happened in Canada since the adoption of the national policy. It is understood that an entirely new bill affecting the customs duties will be introduced, necessitating somewhat lengthy explanations. Finance Minister Foster is not expected to complete his speech under four or five hours. It is said that the net result of the reductions which the Government will propose will involve a failing off in revenue amounting to \$1,000,000."

Does a Misfire Count as a Shot?

A writ of babeas corpus and certifrari was issued yesterday by Justice O'Brien in Supreme Court, Chambers, for Adolph Heller, who on March 12 was committed to the city prison on a charge of keeping a gambling house. Heller was arraigned before Justice Rogan in the Tombs Poilce Court, charged with permitting klabrias and pinochle to be played in his ting kinbrias and pinochie to be played in his saloon at 250 East Housion street. He waived examination, and on March 12 the complaint was dismissed in Special Essaions because the papers were delective. Heiler, however, was tept in custody until another complaint had been drawn up, and upon the second papers he was, convicted and sentenced to three months imprisonment. His lawyers say that when the papers upon which the complaint was made were found to be defective, the prisoner should have been discharged, as his retention was lingal thereafter. Upon these representations Justice O'Brien granted the writ.

Broker Clarence Littlefield of the Petroleum and Stock Exchange, who disappeared on March 13, returned on Sunday morning to his boarding house, at 3 Montague terrace. Brooking house, at 3 Montague terrace. Brooking. He gave no explanation of his absence, so far as rould be learned. His wife was so overleved at his return that she did not sak for any. A short time ago Mr. Littlefeld recovered from an attack of the grip, and it was supposed that when he went away he suffered from a relapse. Brooklyn E eveted Men Object,

Broker Littleffeld Home Again.

The employees of the Brooklyn Elevated Bailroad are kicking because they have to buy new uniforms by May 1. About 1,000 men are employed by the company. They include brakemen, station agents, ticket choppers, engineers, and firemen. Those who are kicking any that the company has special shops where the uniforms are ordered, and that the money is taken from their wages, whereas, if they were allowed to purchase for themselves, they could buy the uniforms cheaper. employed by the company. They include



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live bet-ter than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative: effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, beadaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all drug-gists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

SMALL-POX DECLARED EPIDEMIC. Health Commissioner Emery of Prooklyn

Says the Situation is Serious, Dr. Z. Taylor Emery. Health Commissioner of Brooklyn, announced yesterday that smallpox had become epidemic in that city and that the people should understand the serious situation. He said:
"It has become established as certainly as

any other scientific fact that vaccination and revaccination are perfectly safe and an absolute protection against this malady. I do not hesitate to say that if every inhabitant of this city were to be thoroughly vaccinated to-day, the disease would at once die out from lack of

the disease would at once die out from lack of material upon which to feed. Every person failing to adopt this simple precaution is running a great risk."

The progress of the disease has been steady since the beginning of the year. In January 80 patients were removed to the Contactions Disease Hospital. The removals in February numbered the and in the present month lace. Dr. Emery said that the increase could be directly traced to the concealment of cases by parents and physicians.

A corps of over 100 regular and special vaccinators are now at work hight and day, and if necessary their number will be increased. A special volunteer police sanitary squad is conperating with the health acthorities.

Eleven frush cases were reported yesterday morning, and the patients were removed to the hospital.

ORJECT TO THE DUKE AS TRUSTEE. Duchesse d'Auxy's Brothers Petition the Court to Vacate as Order,

An order was signed a few days ago allowing

the State Trust Company to resign as trustee of the property 46 West Twenty-first street, which was put in trust some years ago by Charlotte and Robert Soutter, for the benefit of their daughter Charlotte A. Soutter, now Duchesse d'Auxy, the wife of Arthur, Duc d'Auxy. The trust is to continue during the life of the Duchess, and upon her death it is to go to the other children.

James T, and Hobert soutter, brothers of the Duchess, who have a vested interest in the remainder, have petitioned the Supreme Court to vacate the order appeinting the Fue D'Auxy trustee of the croperty in the place of the trust company. They say that that order was made without any notice to them; that the Juke is not a clitten of this country; that he does not speak the English hanguage; that he is not pecuniarily resposible, but is insolvent; that there are unsatisfied judgments against him, and that in other respects he is an unit and improper person to act as trustee. Besides this they allege that their interests will be endangered by the appointment of the Duke as trustee of this property, as in case of a loss to or mismanagement of the property or the proceeds of the sale, they would be entirely without remedy. The brothers also say that both the Duke and the Duchess are in need of money. Duchesse d'Auxy, the wife of Arthur, Duc

A Theological Simient Strickes with Scar of Fever.

F. B. Steele, a student in the Union Theo logical Seminary at 700 Park avenue, was removed to hiverside Hospital last Friday, sleb with scarlet fever. Steele is twenty-one years old, and his home is at Urbana. Ill. He wa taken sick last Tuesday. The following day he grew werse and went to the Presbyterian Hospital, where he remained until Friday, when he developed scatlet fever. Health when he developed scatlet fever. Health Commissioner Edson was told that itteels had a room to himself and from the time he was first taken ill did not ming; with the other students. In. Edson said there was no danger, but advised that the building be disinfected and tumigated. This was done on Saturday. Word was received from North Brother Island yesterday that Steele was getting along well.

Collapse of a Cotonization Scheme BUENOS AYRES, March 20.-The Australian colonizing scheme which was put in operation with a great boom has collapsed. The plan contemplated securing an immense tract of land in Paraguay for the purpose of making the experiment of cooperative colonization. The land was nurchased and a large number of families were brought from Australia to locate farms. The runds of the promoters of the scheme gave out, and through their inshility to carry out their agreements with the settlers the latter are left holpiess and many of them in a starving condition.

George Baisley's Despair.

George Baisley, a mason, aged 65 years, committed suicide yesterday at 420 Franklin venue, Brooklyn, by cutting his throat with an rasor. He left this note: Good by in all. I am mad and can never get well.

de a souscione growth; on any some towards.

Have not siep: a night in a year Geomor Basser. July 10, 28 Let of Cypress Hill Cemetery.

Special Spring Sale.

Having on hand a very large stock of slightly used and second-hand byright Square, and transf France of the second-hand byright Square, and transf France of the Life County of the Life

And

Nine WERER Uprights. Fourteen by Edging Following William W. F. Edging Grands

Weber Plano Company, 100 6th av., cor. West 16th st.